

9311. Misbranding of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. U. S. * * * v. Cooper Medicine Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12372. I. S. Nos. 2151-r, 7066-r, 7024-r, 2616-r, 6893-r, 2370-r, 2656-r.)

On September 18, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Cooper Medicine Co., a corporation, having places of business at Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Ohio, on or about November 9 and 12, 1918, respectively, into the State of California, on or about November 7, 1918, into the State of Oregon, on or about November 12, 1918, into the State of Washington, on or about November 5 and 14, 1918, respectively, into the State of Missouri, and on or about November 11, 1918, into the State of Wisconsin, of quantities of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oil of eucalyptus, thymol, and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the bottles containing the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for flu, as a powerful antiseptic (to disinfect the nose and throat), and as a preventive against influenza, colds, and grip, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On April 4, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9312. Adulteration and misbranding of Effervescent Magnesia. U. S. * * * v. Paul Guagliardo and John B. Marone (Milano Pharmacal Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 12375. I. S. No. 12564-r.)

On July 20, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Paul Guagliardo and John B. Marone, copartners, trading as Milano Pharmacal Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 23, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of Effervescent Magnesia which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Prodotti Speciali Milano's Effervescent Magnesia * * * Milano Pharmacal Co. New York."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted principally of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, citric acid, boric acid, and sugar, with only traces, if any, of sulphates and magnesium.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, and in that it was a mixture composed of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, borax, sugar, and a sulphate, which contained only a trace, if any, effervescent magnesia, and was sold as effervescent magnesia.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Effervescent Magnesia," borne on the labels attached to the bottles containing the article, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was effervescent magnesia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effervescent magnesia, but was a mixture composed of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, borax, sugar, and a sulphate, which contained only a trace, if any, effervescent magnesia, and for the further

reason that it was a mixture composed of the aforementioned ingredients and was in imitation of, and offered for sale and sold under the name of, another article, to wit, effervescent magnesia.

On March 1, 1921, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9313. Misbranding of The Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 72 Packages and 36 Packages * * * of * * * The Texas Wonder * * *. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12912, 12944. I. S. Nos. 3324-r, 3325-r, 3327-r. S. Nos. W-615, W-617, W-618.)

On June 16 and 19, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 72 packages and 36 packages of The Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., in three shipments of 3 dozen each, on or about May 20 and June 8, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following therapeutic effects were claimed for the said article on the cartons and in an accompanying circular, (carton) "Texas Wonder * * * A Remedy For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children," (circular) "Read Carefully. * * * In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved," which statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 6, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9314. Misbranding of Gauvin's Cough Syrup and Sirop D'Anis. U. S. * * * v. 111 Bottles of Gauvin's Cough Syrup et al and U. S. * * * v. 9 Dozen Bottles of Sirop D'Anis et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12674 to 12678, inclusive, 12692 to 12694, inclusive, 12695 to 12699, inclusive, 12709 to 12717, inclusive, 12743 to 12751, inclusive, 12931 to 12943, inclusive, 12950 to 12963, inclusive. I. S. Nos. 405-r to 408-r, inclusive, 410-r, 413-r to 415-r, inclusive, 475-r, 422-r to 436-r, inclusive, 438-r to 444-r, inclusive, 1101-r to 1126-r, inclusive. S. Nos. E-2195, E-2196, E-2203 to E-2205, inclusive, E-2208, E-2210 to E-2212, inclusive, E-2216, E-2217, E-2219, E-2223, E-2224, E-2235 to E-2237, inclusive, E-2243, E-2246 to E-2248, inclusive, E-2252 to E-2257, inclusive, E-2263, E-2265, E-2266, E-2364, E-2366 to E-2391, inclusive.)

On June 18 and 24, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of approximately 396½ dozen bottles of Gauvin's Cough Syrup and approximately 313½ dozen bottles of Sirop D'Anis, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at various places in Rhode Island, consigned by J. A. E. Gauvin, Lowell, Mass., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Lowell, Mass., between the dates July 9, 1918, and April 23, 1920, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island, and charging misbranding in violation of the